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MODERN TIMES

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VOL. II NO. 9 **New Haven** SEPTEMBER 1-14, 1971

Wage-Price Freeze: What It Means

Corporations Can Ring Up Vast Profits

Nixon 's new game plan for the economy certainly dealt many U.S. corporations, particularly the biggest ones, a winning hand. They stand to make a pile, and the reason is really very simple. Nixon froze wages and some prices. **BUT NIXON DID NOT FREEZE PROFITS!** In fact, he took several steps to boost corporate profits.

First, freezing wages and prices is itself a gift to many corporations. For example, these corporations raised their prices earlier in the year because they expected their workers' wages to go up during the next three months. After all, these corporations had signed contracts with their workers' unions which provided for a wage increase during the next three months.

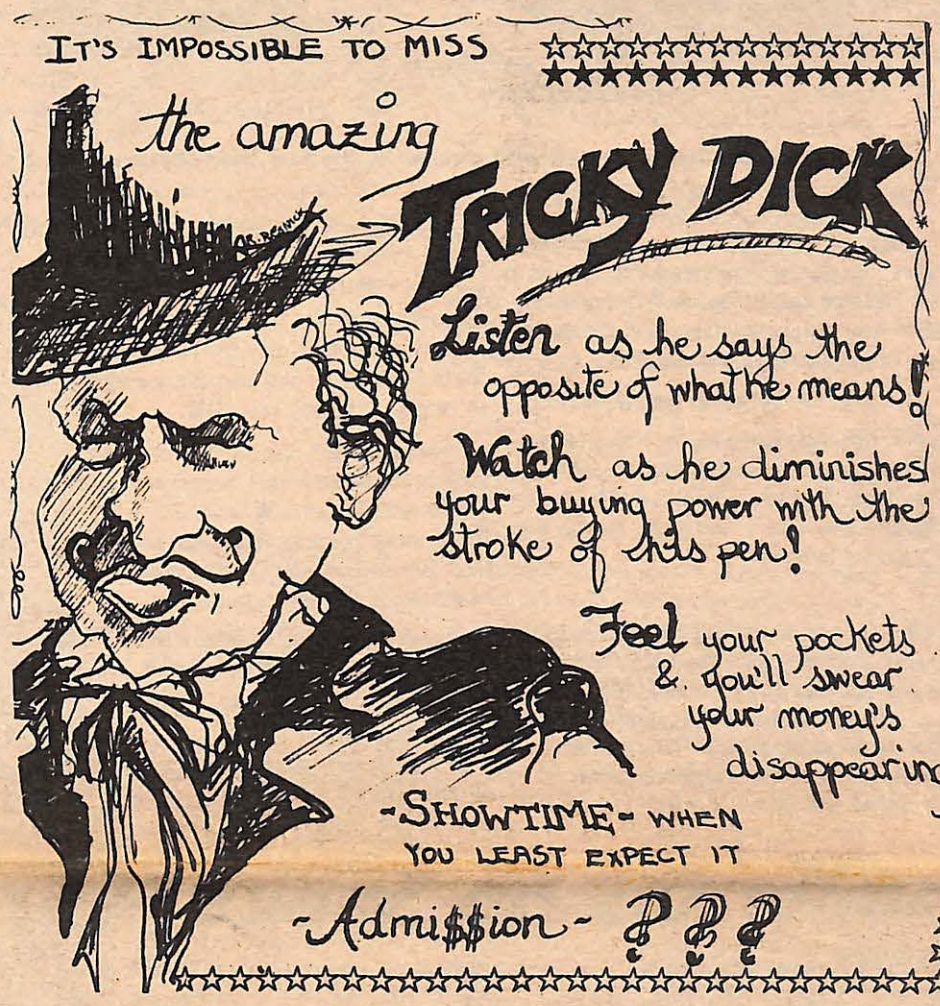
Now, Nixon's new raw deal blocks those wage increases but does not require the companies to bring down their prices. The result: higher corporate profits.

Second, there's that thing called the *10% investment tax credit. This is simply a gift to business. It allows a company to* deduct 10% of whatever it spends on new machines, factory and office buildings or other equipment for purposes of figuring its income tax. The more a company spends on new investments, the greater its income tax savings.

Free Ride

Or take this example. A worker earning $4 an hour makes 10 chairs a day. His employer decides to buy a piece of fancy new machinery because of the 10% investment tax credit. With the new machine, the worker's output of chairs goes from 10 to 15 per day.

See IMPACT ON CORPORATIONS, page 7


IT'S IMPOSSIBLE TO MISS
the amazing
TRICKY DICK
Listen as he says the opposite of what he means!
Watch as he diminishes your buying power with the stroke of this pen!
Feel your pockets & you'll swear your money's disappearing
-SHOWTIME- WHEN YOU LEAST EXPECT IT
-Admi$$ion- ???

Workers Short Changed

by Rick Wolff
Economist

How President Nixon 's economic bomb hits you depends on who you are, or, rather, on how rich you are. For people with nothing to sell but their labor - working people - freezing wages means freezing your money income. But many of the prices you pay will be going up.

Nixon decreed that from August 16 to November 12, 1971, no worker's wages can go up for any reason. There are almost no exceptions. You are not supposed to get a raise in your wages or salary no matter whether you were promised it or whether your union contract guaranteed it or even whether Congress had passed a law granting it.

The Wage Freeze

Your wages are to be frozen where they are for three months - no matter what you or your family's needs may be. And several high government officials along *with most economic experts are sure that*

See IMPACT ON WORKERS, page 7

Will Nixon Trick Work?

Nixon's new economic strategy is to freeze wages and boost profits. He hopes in this way to stop inflation and the save the dollar by getting the corporations to hire more workers because they see profits ahead.

The hiring of the workers is good for the economy at home, while selling what these workers produce to foreign countires will solve the international economic problems. Will all this work?

There are some mighty big "ifs" to Nixon's plan. What if the countries in Europe or Japan try new economic plans of their own that prevent U.S. goods from being sold there? If so, the U.S. corporations that can't sell their goods abroad will hardly be hiring more American workers.

Or what if U.S. companies don't bite at Nixon's bait? That is, suppose they decide to wait out these troubled times before hiring new workers. Those free enterprises are still free not to hire more people.

Or what if American corporations do take advantage of that 10% investment tax credit and buy new machines. Those machines will very likely be the kind that let one worker do the job that used to take ten workers. The result may then be to create more unemployment, not less.

These are very big and important "iffy" questions. Mr. Nixon has no answers for them. He just hopes, and his economic advisors hope, that the worst crisis of the capitalist economy in our country for dozens of years will be solved by lowering the standard of living of American wage earners while raising corporate profits.

See NIXON'S PLAN, page 6

Project Enough Rocks Park

Crowds of young people turned out for a benefit rock concert held Aug. 22 in Chatham Park. The concert was held to raise funds for Project Enough, a Fair Haven based drug information and consultation center. Above "Ravin" plays, with Andy Murwin, Steven Marks, Scott St. John, Jerry Cofrancisco, and John Jay Johnson. (M-T photo by Suzy Dyling.)

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DAYCARE CENTER ON FINANCIAL ROCKS

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DEMOCRATS HOLD 'CIRCUS-LIKE' CONVENTION

WOMEN'S LIBERATION BAND

RE-ROCKS NIANTIC

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Daycare Center On Financial Rocks

by Harriet Wolff
Teacher of Early Childhood Education at South Central Community College

The Fair Haven Betterment Nursery School. A Story that should Have No Ending.

Based on an interview with Mary Haddon, Director of Fair Haven Betterment Nursery School.

The Fair Haven Betterment Nursery School, a cooperative venture of parents and teachers, serves children of working families in the Fair Haven area. Unfortunately, it is in danger of going under unless it gets some financial support.

The Nursery grew out of mothers' needs to be together. In fact, it grew from a mothers' club that met to talk about everything from schools to personal problems.

The mothers who met rarely got a chance to talk for long because there was no program for the children who soon became bored and irritable. It was obvious that both parents and children needed programs. Parents needed time for themselves and children needed more than just babysitting.

The Fair Haven Betterment Nursery School successfully fills those needs. It operates at 62 East Grand Ave. on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday. It serves twelve three to five year olds from 9 am to 11:30 am.

During those hours mothers are free to talk, clean, shop, care for younger children, etc. Not only are mothers free but they know that their children are getting a unique education.

People might wonder how the term unique education describes a nursery school. Director Mary Haddon would answer their questions: "We have a varied curriculum which includes, to mention only a few things, training in spatial relations through puzzles, games with shapes and sizes and blocks.

We have a science program of nature walks, simple experiments and observations like watching our turtle, his movements and habits. Literature is taught through plays, songs, stories and poems by authors or by the children.

"Perhaps our most important curriculum emphasis is on emotional development. We try to help children recognize their feelings through storybooks, poems, and personal discussions.

"We also use role playing - children act out different parts, in scenes from their lives. Through this they remember their own feelings and imagine what it's like to be in another's place.

Emotional Development

"Our emphasis on emotional development has had some dramatic results. One is the case of John who came into our program as an angry antisocial little boy. He hit and bit other children and disrupted class activities.

"At the end of his first day at school John said, 'I'm a bad boy and I'll always be a bad boy.' John's mother had given up on him. Our first step was to help John recognize and then control his feelings through discussions, stories and role playing.

"We gave him socially acceptable outlets for his anger like a punching bag and clay. We helped him and his mother to see that there are ways out of 'always being bad.'

"After six months in our program, John is a normal child with good and bad moments. He has made his first friend at the nursery school. John and his mother are freer to love each other."

Mary Haddon and Nancy Caswell with children at the Fair Haven Betterment Nursery. (MT Photo by K. Mallea)

Parents in the Fair Haven Betterment Nursery meet every two weeks to discuss their children and the school's program, and to hear speakers. Parents coordinate the school's finances and supplies.

This year tuition has been only $2.50 a week per child because the New Haven Foundation subsidized the school. The New Haven Foundation does not finance programs after their first year, so the nursery cannot continue.

The minimum amount that the school needs to exist would require that the parents pay $2.00 a day per child. The parents in the Fair Haven Betterment Nursery School are working people--two parents are mechanics, one is a carpenter, one a truck driver and one a janitor.

They earn between $8,000 and $11,000 a year. The average family in the school has five children. Working peoples' families are not under the legal poverty line so they cannot qualify for Head Start or State Subsidy. They also cannot afford to pay $2.00 a day per child.

These parents come from the most heavily taxed and least benefitted section of our population. When the Fair Haven Betterment Nursery funds are cut by the New Haven Foundation, the children will be denied a nursery education.

Haddon is trying to raise money to continue the school. If you wish to contribute, send your contribution to:

Mary Haddon
Fair Haven Betterment Nursery School
62 East Grand Ave.
Fair Haven, New Haven, Conn.

Aldermen Stall, People Demand 'Stop Route 34'

The New Haven Board of Aldermen will once again reconsider Alderman Joe Bartlett's resolution to stop Route 34. The resolution was rejected by the board on July 26, reconsidered and again rejected on August 9, but will come up again at the September Board meeting.

On August 9 the board room was packed with citizens opposed to the building of a 12-lane superhighway through the Dwight-Hill neighborhoods.

Although several of the aldermen from these areas voted for the highway, none of them spoke up before the public to give their reasons. Only aldermen Bartlett and Mel Esdaile from the Hill-Dwight areas have responded to their constituents' demands and voted against the highway.

The Anti-Route 34 Coalition feels that there is enough popular support for stopping Route 34 to concern those in the city government who are pushing the highway.

If you want more information or can help out in any way, call Laura Joseph at 772-0550 (days) or 865-0488 (evenings). A full meeting of the Coalition will be held Thursday evening, September 9 at 7:30 at the Edgewood Community Church, corner Dwight and Chapel. Plans for the upcoming Aldermanic meeting and for future activities will be made.

Family Co-op Seeks More Members

by Nancy & Lou Goodman
Members, Bishop Street Co-op

We are among a group of New Haven parents starting up a new day-care center. Our group, the Bishop Street Cooperative, is organizing a program for the care of children between the ages of 1 ½ and 4.

Beginning in September, the program will be in operation from Monday through Friday. Each day will be composed of two sessions: morning sessions will begin at 9 AM and end at 1 PM; afternoon sessions will run from 1 PM to 5 PM. Each child is able to attend 5 sessions each week.

The most unusual characteristic of thi center is that it is a family cooperative. Unlike most day-care centers, parents will not pay another party to care for their children.

The staff of the center will be the parents of the children benefitting from the program (with the advisory personnel required for a Connecticut day-care license). In a husband-wife household, each parent must help care for the children at least one session per week.

Another original feature of the cooperative is the age bracket of the children, from 1 ½ to 4 years. This is younger than the ages allowed at most centers. However, with a ratio of one staff member to three children, those younger children should receive the necessary specialized attention.

We believe that the children will be able to have a socialization experience which is atypical, given the customs and occupational structure of the United States. The fact that half of the staff will be fathers should liberate the children from the sex-role stereotype which depicts women as homebound and men as officebound. This, we feel, is important.

Since the supervision will be carried out by the parents themselves, we further feel that the children's interests will be well cared for and that the characteristics of each will be fully considered. A large backyard, and six rooms will allow each child the daily choice between familiar playmates and more quiet individual play.

We hope that the participation of both spouses will help bring families together instead of the husband-wife role segregation which is typical to today's families. Advice and help with child-rearing practices will be facilitated by easy contact with parents who have dealt with similar problems.

Because the staff is composed of parents and the center is non-profit, costs are reduced to rent, utilities, equipment, food. Fees are therefore low and are scaled between $20 and $35 per month. In addition, there is an initial "start-up fee" needed to cover rent security and equipment.

Although many families have been interested, it has been difficult to locate families where the husband has been both willing and able to participate in a minimum of one session each week. The participation of 11 families was needed to break even. Today, the cooperative can claim 13 families.

Although the center will not open until September, the families meet frequently in the center house. The parents have been discussing the program and working on the house one evening each week. The children have spent three sessions per week in the house, adapting to the center and to the other parents.

The cooperative is still expanding its membership. Interested parents should phone 865-2741, 787-3463, or 436-3558.

H. Rachel Ward, Leah Price, Laura Duncan, and Niko Price enjoy the facilities of the Bishop St. Cooperative daycare center. (MT Photo by K. Mallea)

Wage Freeze Angers New Haven Unionists

by Mimi Abramovitz
and Nina Adams
Union Organizers with YNFAC

Rank and file workers and union officials have begun to respond angrily to President Nixon's wage-price freeze plan. In addition to the statements of national leaders, some of which will be quoted below, the following statements were given to **Modern Times** by unionists in the New Haven area:

MARY JOHNSON, *teacher, Troup Middle School, New Haven Federation of Teachers:* When I heard about Nixon's new economic policy I reacted rather negatively. As I see it, there's more emphasis on freezing wages than on freezing prices --and nothing about profits. The people who are suffering from taxes are suffering again under this new policy. Only the rich are benefiting.

In the New Haven schools, the administrators who are on a 12 month salary which begins July 1, will be ok, in terms of the wage freeze. But the teachers, who went through a long, hard strike to win a wage increase effective Sept. 1, will not get their raise. People in the union are going to be mad about this. For some it means a loss of several hundred dollars.

Calls for General Strike

The situation is most unfair. It seems as if a general strike of all working people would be the only way to impress Nixon that workers are tired of being stepped on. But I don't know if people are ready for that. I'd like to see our teacher's union encourage state labor leaders to call for a state-wide general strike."

(*Editor's Note:* **Charles Leak, President of New Haven Federation of Teachers has since made the proposal of a general strike in a letter to local, state, and national labor leaders.)**

MIKE RAO–*President, International Association of Machinists, Lodge 609, Olin:* "It seems that the only ones to suffer are the working people. There are too many loopholes in the plan. Nothing is said about profits.

Everything that we got coming (under the three year contract)--we want. We negotiated in good faith and we want what's coming to us. The company has already included wage increases in the cost."

Unions Should Organize

Rao also felt it is important now more than ever, that unions become stronger--both in internal organization and in unions working together. He said that too many unions try to "go it alone". "We have to do some organizing of the unions."

RAY MILICI-*assistant chef, Yale-New Haven Hospital, Concerned Hospital Workers:* "Nixon's new policy? It stinks! It hurts me and all working people, especially hospital workers who are amongst the lowest paid. It's worse when we're unorganized into unions.

"It's not going to work anyway. During WWII, when a similar program was in effect, prices went up but wages didn't. So past experience shows it didn't work and I don't expect it to work now. Already, Nixon's making exceptions, like tuition. And prices are already too high.

"We're Going to Suffer"

"It's obvious to me who's getting the advantage from this--the big corporations are getting all the breaks and we're going to suffer from it.

"Hospital workers are due an increase this October---but probably won't be getting it now because of the freeze. It's going to be bad. The hospital gave this raise as of October, even though the rest of its new budget went into effect in July. Prices and other costs went up as of July 1, but our salaries weren't raised until October. Most people see this raise as a move on the hospital's part to discourage the union drive that's been going *on at Yale-New Haven Hospital."*

JOAN BLOOMFIELD, Commercial Vice-President, Connecticut Union of Telephone Employees (which just negotiated a new contract with SNETCO, that included raises retroactive to contract expiration date May 5, 1971.): Bloomfield said that headquarters workers have gotten their raises, but she doesn't know about field workers. "Things are up in the air. Wage progression schedules are up in the air--but we are checking with our lawyers." She doesn't know what will happen here but says "some telephone companies have cancelled retroactive wage increases."

JIM GAITO *caseworkers State Welfare Dept., Conn. Union of Welfare Employees (CUWE):* The freeze is hitting hard on labor. It falls too heavily on working people and on wages--and it doesn't a take into account the disparity which already exists between wages and the cost of living. Wages already were too far behind prices. The new policy freezes-in this inequity.

Big Business Profits

"The major stockholders are not being hit anywhere near as hard as working people. For big business, even if profits don't go up, they're so high now anyway, that the whole thing is just like a high stabilization period.

"To me, unemployment is the basic problem. The government needs to provide more jobs and should not just rely on the private sector to do this. Nixon's proposal to cut back Federal spending will mean less jobs, not more. Reduced Federal spending plus Meskill threats to cut back on state spending for welfare will have a very bad effect where I work... jobs will go. In fact, it's already happening. Also welfare programs are being hurt, leaving more people with not enough money to live on."

HARRY KAPLAN--*Business Agent, New Haven area locals of United Electrical Workers:* "Nixon's actions are an attack on working people. It hits their contracts and their working conditions. Individual workers on contracts will fall behind on wage progressions. There is no way for them to improve their standard of living.

Strike Breaking

"It's an attack on unions in general. It's being used already to end strikes and it could lead to a disastrous policy of strike-breaking by the Nixon administration.

"I think we should have some kind of price control, but I'm not in favor of giving unlimited increases in profits as Nixon has done."

JOHN DRISCOLL--*President of the Conn. State Labor Council, AFL-CIO:* "It is the usual collection of gimmicks. It conveniently ignores capital gains, profits and dividends."

National Reactions

Here are some of the reactions of other labor leaders across the nation:

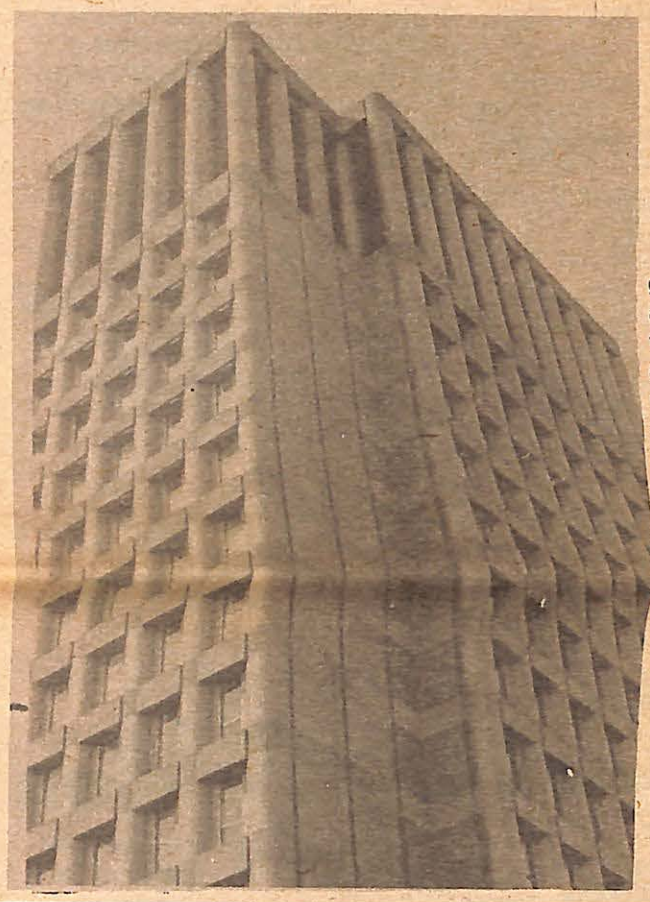
LEONARD WOODCOCK--President of the United Auto Workers: He warned that the UAW will terminate its contract with the auto companies if the wage-price *freeze is extended beyond 90 days and workers are not granted the wages due them under the agreement. "If the administration thinks that just by issuing an edict by the stroke of a pen they can tear up contracts, they are saying to us they want war.* **If they want war, they can have war."**

TONY BOYLE--*President, United Mine Workers, presently engaged in negotiations with coal companies:* "We intend to negotiate on the basis of no wage freeze."

Contracts Called Null

GEORGE MEANY--*President of the AFL-CIO* said that the administration's freeze was "patently discriminatory against working men and women." He declared that workers whose benefits were denied or postponed in the 90 day freeze period would have had their contracts "nullified," by the President. They should feel free to walk off the job. He also appealed to Congress to defeat Mr. Nixon's proposed corporate investment tax credit as "a blatant tax giveaway to big business."

AFL Executive Board: "We have absolutely no faith in the ability of President Nixon to successfully manage the economy of this nation." The board announced it would refuse to cooperate with Nixon's plan.



Virtually everyone agrees that Yale's salaries are inadequate. Somehow the university has convinced a lot of people that it is too broke to do anything about it. A recent official publication, the Yale University Capital Development Plan, proves that the problem is not so much a lack of money, but rather a *reluctance to allocate sufficient funds for wages.* (M-T photo courtesy of YNFAC.)

LABOR NOTES

NLRB HEARS CASE ON FAIRVIEW NURSING HOME

Hearings of the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) will be held September 14 on charges against the management of the New Fairview Hall Convalescent Hospital.

The hearing had originally been scheduled last month on charges that they had illegally fired a worker, Louise Tierney, for union activity. Now the NLRB has added new charges to the list and given management a delay to defend themselves. New charges include that the management interrogated employees about their union, that they offered raises to employees if they rejected the union, that they asked employees to act as spies, and that they threatened to fire employees who took part in job actions which were within their legal rights.

STATE LABOR CONVENTION PLANNED FOR NEW HAVEN

The State Convention of the A.F.L. - C.I.O. will be held at the Park Plaza Hotel in New Haven September 15 - 17. The convention will consider amendments to their constitution and will see the election of officers. The principal speaker, who is expected to be a nationally known labor leader, has not yet been announced. Candidates for office include John Driscoll for President of the State Labor Council, Joseph Bober for Secretary-Treasurer, Leonard Kirschner for Executive Vice-President, and George Froehlich for Executive Secretary

UNIONS GO TO COLLEGE

Union personnel gathered for a study conference at the University of Connecticut this month. Sponsored jointly by the Conn. State Labor Council AFL-CIO and the University of Connecticut Labor Education Center, the conference brought together shop officials, union local officers, full-time union officials and rank and file members of AFL-CIO unions. Participants attended workshops, lectures, and problem-solving sessions which discussed latest developments in the labor field.

Local 1199 Fights Freeze

Hospital on Wage-Price Freeze
"Defrost out Frozen Wages"

A union meeting to begin action against the Nixon wage freeze was called for August 24. The meeting was sponsored by the Yale New-Haven Hospital Organizing Committee and the National Union of Hospital and Nursing Home Employees, Local 1199, A.F.L.-C.I.O.

Hospital employees, who have been fighting to get union recognition., were promised a raise in July, but since it was not to go into effect until October, it has now been frozen out by the Nixon economic-"game plan."

In their call for the meeting, they called the Nixon wage freeze an "attack on all American working men and women, especially in low-paid industries such as hospitals. Our wages are frozen, but taxes, interest rates, tuitions, imported goods, profits and probably even prices will keep on going up."

They added, "If Nixon and the business interests get away with this 90 day freeze, they will see no reason to end it. We must act now..."

Democrats Hold 'Circus-Like' Convention

by Charles Scheiner
Modern Times Staff

Campaign season in New Haven has come into full bloom. Both the Democrats and the Republicans have held their nominating conventions and chosen the favored contestants, Bart Guida and Paul Capra to run for mayor. Before the November elections, however, Guida must face a primary challenge from Henry Parker and Vincent Sirabella.

Vincent Sirabella

The Republican convention on August 19 held few surprises, but was the more festive of the two. Capra and the other party candidates were nominated without opposition.

At the Democratic convention August 16, contenders Bart Guida and challenger Henry Parker fought a sham battle for the "endorsement" of the Democratic Town Committee. The third candidate, labor leader Vincent J. Sirabella, abstained from the convention, calling it unrepresentative of the people of the Democratic Party.

Parker had previously conceded the convention's endorsement to Guida, who got it 42-10. There were few noteworthy events or statements at the Park Plaza on Tuesday, but there was an interesting demonstration of the paradox which is the New Haven Democratic Party. Although Town Chairman Arthur T. Barbieri and his legions controlled the proceedings, they did not control the atmosphere.

Two Conventions

A bystander watching the inflow through the hotel lobby early in the evening would have assumed that there were two separate events going on that night. First, groups of young blacks and whites, in the 18-25 year range, came, although a little over-dressed, as if they were going to a soul/rock concert.

Bart Guida

They were ready to watch a performance and to enjoy it, although they seemed to anticipate a little boredom. A little later, middle-aged and elderly couples began to filter in as if heading for a dance. These people looked forward to enjoying themselves, but they seemed a trifle nervous, as if they had bought raffle tickets and were as yet uncertain of the outcome.

Following the two troups up to the second floor ballroom, one could see a strange transformation. People from each took up signs, put on buttons and hats, and a circus-like atmosphere began to prevail.

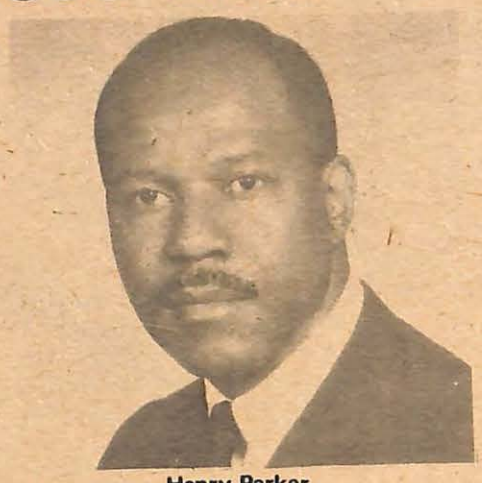
It became increasingly difficult to distinguish the dichotomy, and the only difference between the concert audience and the dancers was the name on their signs. The former were Parker supporters and the latter backed Guida.

Three Groups

Parker's group, by virtue of their early attendance, occupied the center section of the ballroom seating, while Guida's fans took the two sides. A section in front was roped off; here sat the members of the Democratic Town Committee, who seemed to be alien from the audience in composition as well as in location.

Barbieri brought the assemblage to order, and the proceedings began. The preliminary formalities, the call to the meeting, and the taking of attendance, were interrupted by 18th ward Chairman Charles Parker, an attorney who objected to the seating of several members. Barbieri first argued and then shouted Parker down. eventually referring each dispute to the Committee, which supported its chairman.

Paul Capra



Henry Parker

Sole Seconder

Henry Parker's sole seconder, 27th Ward Chairlady Doris Wadley, indicted the political power structure for its racism, saying that blacks were considered "rowdy niggers" and not even given crumbs in politics. She closed her statement with the plea "Let's give a brother a chance."

The balloting followed, along predictable lines, and Guida beat Parker 42-10. The score for speakers for the two contested positions reflected the vote; Organization candidates had a combined total of 35 nominating, seconding, and acceptance speeches, while the Parker people had four.

The nominations for Mayor commenced, and seventy-plus-year-old National Committeeman John Golden led off by naming the incumbent. Ten seconding speeches followed, and half an hour later, Charles Parker nominated his namesake.

By this time, most of the Parker partisans had left the Convention Hall, leaving a large hole in the center of the audience which was gradually filled by organization Democrats who were waiting for the Mayor's acceptance speech. By 10:00 His Honor appeared and told the Convention how he had fulfilled their trust for the past two years. Mayor Guida acknowledged the troubles of the city but was himself blameless--all were the fault of the Republicans, the anti-organization Democrats, and his predecessor, Mayor Richard C. Lee.

Hospital Workers Claim Discrimination

from Workers Newsletter at Yale-New Haven Hospital

After many years of total power over its workers, the Yale-New Haven administration is finally having to answer before government authorities. One group of workers and job seekers have complained of racial discrimination in the Hospital's policies.

The New Haven Commission on Equal Opportunities is investigating these charges against the Hospital. WE URGE ANY WORKER WHO KNOWS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION IN THE HOSPITAL TO PHONE THE COMMISSION AT 562-4655 and speak with Mrs. Zeichner or Mr. Melendez.

At the same time, Local 1199, the union organising hospital workers across the country, has charged that the hospital is interfering with its workers right to organize a union. Local 1199 complained to the Connecticut State Labor Board that Yale-New Haven has tried to silence and threaten Mr. Gary Benenson, TAC Aide, and Mrs. Eilene Toles, Dietary Aide, because they are invovled in the organizing drive.

Mrs. Toles was suspended for a week and Mr. Benenson received a written warning, but the Union is pressing the case anyway, because it shows the Hospital's intentions. The Hospital administration will appear before the State Labor Board on August 24th at New Haven Superior Court.

Jetport Opponents Await Decision

by G. J. Smith
Modern Times Staff

The East Haven Committee Opposing Airport Expansion is eagerly awaiting the decision of a three-judge panel of the district U.S. Court of Appeals. This decision, another step in the long court battle waged by East Haven residents since 1966, will either leave Tweed-New Haven runway 2-20 at itspresent4771 feet or allow it to be reopened to its expanded 5600 feet.

The forthcoming decision will emanate from a hearing held on August 12. It was then that the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) brought the Town of East Haven and certain East Haven residents into court.

The FAA, along with the City of New Haven, hopes to override in federal court the favorable decisions granted to East Haven residents in the State courts. The FAA wants to prove that East Haven residents' efforts to stop Tweed expansion are an obstruction of interstate commerce.

Federal Regualtions

Attorney for the East Haven Committee Anthony V. DeMayo, attempted to show in court that neither the FAA nor the City of New Haven have followed the Federal Aviation Regulations - established by the FAA - for such a runway expansion.

One regulation demands that the City submit a written statement showing what consideration has been given to the interest of all the communities near the airport. DeMayo contends that this report was never submitted. DeMayo also argued in court that the FAA was never officially advised by New Haven of the East Haven Town Meeting resolution opposing expansion, nor of the three court suits pending during the time of the latest expansion of runway 2-20.

DeMayo further argued that, according to these federal regulations, the FAA should have opened a public hearing concerning Tweed-New Haven. This the FAA never did. In conclusion to the August 12 court case, DeMayo expressed the belief that the defendants (East Haven residents) were deprived of their rights by the FAA and the City of New Haven.

August 2 Hearing

In another case, the City of New Haven was given until September 7 to settle out of court the claims of seven East Haven residents. On August 2, Circuit Court Judge McLean decided that all seven had suffered a property devaluation for which the airport was responsible.

An East Haven Committee spokesman said of this decision: "The implications are enormous. If seven out of the twelve plaintiffs are entitled to damages, then there are at least three to four hundred more eligible." He added, "We are making airport expansion extremely expensive for the City."

Why Expand Runway 2-20?

Airport Committee Chairman of the Greater New Haven Chamber of Commerce, Jeff Etherington, said, "New Haven needs a modern airport with medium range jet service which would service the private sector." Such an airport, Etherington believes, would increase the local tax base, provide a needy service to the industrial area, attract new corporate headquarters, and aid New Haven as a convention center.

Louis Audette, Chairman of the East Haven Committee Opposing Airport Expansion, emphasized that they are not against the airport itself, but rather against its unrestrained and dangerous growth. "Our long range goal is to convince the City fathers to see that the airport can be more functional, through maximization of existing facilities, than through geographical expansion. There is no proof that larger planes bring more passengers. But they do create greater dangers."

Quality of Life

Some members of the East Haven committee believe that the City and the Chamber of Commerce have never been truly concerned with the community's quality of life--only with industrial growth. One committee member said, "Look at the priorities. Here is a city that can afford to fight us, spending probably more than $100,000 in the courts alone, but can't send a couple of dozen kids to camp."

Audette feels that this drawnout court battle, which began in 1966, has made further airport expansion unattractive. It has also, he believes, increased East Haven residents' chances for just compensation. "The City may have to buy its way out. This small community may not be able to fight the combined weight of the FAA and the City, but East Haven residents can be assured that they will not be run over roughshod."

Mike Criscuolo, one of the seven granted the right to monetary compensation, agrees with Audette's statement. "The City has made no effort yet to settle out of court. With their present financial problems, their fight is more difficult. That's to our advantage."

Citizens Wary at Church St. South

by Kathy Moldenhauer
Modern Times Staff

While the part of Columbus Ave. that divides the Church St. South Housing Development in half remains closed to traffic, concerned citizens keep a wary eye on the situation.

Lois Santos, a tenant at Church St. South, who was instrumental in attaining the present detour of U.S. Route 1 around the development told **Modern Times**, "things are at a standstill for a month or so."

Alderman Jimmy Jones expressed no optimism. He reported that a traffic count had been taken at the location of Rte. 1 detour and that no traffic congestion had been noticed.

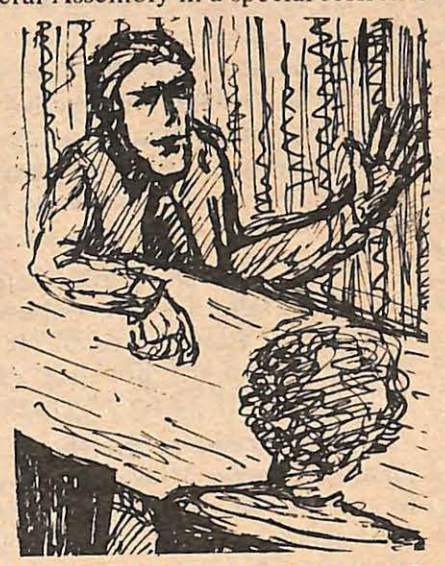
Jones said, "Still, I don't trust John Cavallero, City Traffic Commissioner, nor the administration.

Cavallero is opposed to the detour of traffic around the development. "They'll do anything to have their own way. They'll make it look like that State has opposed closing of Church St. South when in most cases, the State will go along with the city's recommendation," Jones added.

Inside Story of Debate
Meskill Off Fence, Picks Sales Tax

by Matt Borenstein
Modern Times Staff

Governor Meskill signed into law the tax program passed by the General Assembly in a special session on



August 12. The main features of this tax program are a 6½% sales tax, a 6 % capital gains and dividend tax, a sales tax on cigarettes and gasoline, and an increase in professional licensing fees.

Joe Lieberman, State Senator from the 11th Senatorial District in New Haven recounted to **Modern Times** how the Democratic and Republican parties struggled for political power over the tax issue. An equitable tax program for the working people of Connecticut was hardly considered.

A special session of the General Assembly had been called by the State Democratic and Republican leaders for August 5 to reconsider the income tax program passed on July 1. Before the session began several alternatives to the July 1 income tax were being discussed by legislators. There were many proposals for a more equatable income tax to take more money from richer people, including one which was presented by the State Labor Council and the United Auto Workers.

Carl Ajello, (Dem.Ansonia) majority leader of the State House proposed a collection of taxes to replace the income levy. Ajello's package included a 6½% or 6¾% sales tax, a capital gains tax, and about fifteen other taxes.

Party Leadership Compromise

On August 2, Senate Majority leader Caldwell and Senate minority leader Ives announced a Democratic-Republican leadership compromise. They proposed a program including a 6¾% sales tax, a 6% capital gains tax, a non-professional services tax (like window-washers), a tax on car trade-ins, and a tax on utility bills over $10 as the major features.

Eleven out of the 19 Democrats went along with their leadership. According to Lieberman, the other eight (of which he was one) wanted a better income tax. Caldwell asked each of the eight in turn what would have to be eliminated from the compromise tax program to make it acceptable. After all eight had spoken, there was not enough revenue left in the program.

Special Session Opens

On the opening day of the special session, Meskill spoke to both Houses and announced his alternative to the July 1 income tax. The Governor proposed a 7½% sales tax which would remove as exemptions: children's clothing, non-professional services, medicines, cigarettes, meals under one dollar, plus others.

The next event was the public hearing on taxes on Monday August 9. The hearing was a mixed bag including both support and opposition to an income tax. Speaking in favor of an income tax were, senior citizens groups, League of Women Voters, State Labor Council, AFL-CIO, United Auto Workers, new car dealers,

Joe Lieberman
(MT Photo by A. Kay)

stock brokers, cleaners, real estate agents, insurance agents.

Lieberman said that although there was vociferous opposition to the income tax, he could recall few established groups speaking against it. (Since a group gets 5 minutes to speak and an individual only 3 minutes there was a spontaneous birth of groups such as "Council for Creative Wealth" to get an extra two minutes to talk).

After lengthy debate the Finance Committee decided it would be hypocritical for them to recommend to the Senate anything but an income tax. They therefore, agreed to recommend a 14% piggy-back tax.

Day of Politicking

Most of Wednesday, August 11, was spent politicking. Governor Meskill had decided that the Caldwell-Ives package would not raise enough revenue to meet his already meager budget and was successfully pressuring Republican Senators to vote against it.

See STATE TAXES, page 11

St. Paul's Summer Program Clicks

Lillian Baiz, Tammy Mesmo, and Rhonda Douglas taking part in the programs of the St. Paul's Church daycare center at Wooster Square. Joan Resigna and James Betaway supervise. (MT Photo bv K. Mallea)

by Doug Joiner
Co-ordinator of St. Paul's Youth Project

Last Spring several parents of St. Paul's Church turned their thoughts to the youth and the summer. Their concerns were many; making the church responsive to the needs of the community, providing an experience for the youth which would be qualitatively different from what the schools offer during the year, getting enough money from the Church to cover the needs of such a summer program, and finding enough qualified people to run the program.

Planning went on all through the Spring, the parents met several times a week to thrash through the many problems. By the end of May several programs had been decided upon and I had been hired as the co-ordinator of the program.

We scheduled registration for July 12th and 13th with the result of only four people registered. Apparently having notified people of registration was not sufficient. I began to beat the bushes by going out registering people. The Parent's Group took different neighborhoods and registered people for the program. We reached throughout the city getting kids from Dixwell, Newhallville, Eastern Circle, Farnam Courts and of course, Wooster Square. The program began on July 6th with registration at about 40.

As the summer progressed we were faced with over registration. Once people heard of our program, their children started coming, and after the beginning of the program we were flooded with kids and had to stop at 53.

Programming Hectic

Starting this Youth Project was a bit hectic in that the programming was not suited for the number of children we had registered. What came to mind was using the community school of the neighborhood (Conte) and involving Yale's Black Workshop. From these developed programs in Arts and Crafts, Leather and tutoring in Math and English. Along with the already scheduled Music, drama, sewing and photography. Fran Ras, a really dedicated volunteer, initiated two classes in pottery to round out our workshop programming.

We also planned recreation through the facilities in the neighborhood, i.e. the Wooster Square Park and Conte pool. Once a week a field trip to some State Park was scheduled with events like hiking, baseball, football, swimming and general discussions of ecology concepts while in the outdoors. We hope to take a bus trip to the Bronx Zoo before the program closes. It has also been scheduled to go on an overnight camping trip with the older members of the group.

Things, after being scheduled, didn't *always run as smoothly as planned. Some of the difficulties we faced in programming centered around scheduling each child for every class she or he wanted. The idea being classes should only be of a certain size so that each child would get the attention needed and instructors would get to know the child.*

Consequently we could not give each choice to each child and so some children were left with nothing to do. We started working with arts and crafts in the church, potholders, jewelry, paper flowers, knitting and crocheting.

Most of our money went to supplies and payroll. We hired six teens from within the parish and I think they got quite an experience in religion and summer programming. What we did was divide the children into groups with the teens as counselors. The idea of organization role models, and guidance. I can hear the kids now, "I wanna change my counselor, mine makes me do everything," or "why my counselor won't let me eat my lunch" at 10:00 in the morning.

Lessons of Program

The message of improving one's ability was reinforced by Blacks. This has added some motivation where there once was no thought of becoming all one could be. Not to say the kids totally changed their views of the ghetto and its struggle, but that something new has been added for them to ponder over. It would be fine if the school system were able to continue this relevant theme.

Much of the summer has been spent getting kids to learn how to listen and evaluate for some sort of reasonable decision making process. We've used small group-discussion, films, and records as a means of getting these kids to begin to look at themselves, their environment, and religion as it applies to their reality.

Without volunteers from the parish this summer would have been difficult to accomplish. Many have helped with transportation, classes, office organization, finances, and most important helping us to guide the children, physically and spiritually through the summer.

Crisis in Welfare

State Welfare Commissioner Henry C. White is apparently banking on legitimate discontent with our present welfare system in an effort to scapegoat welfare recipients, the victims of the American economy as if they were responsible for the tax mess, inflation, and the general economic crisis.

Some of his measures include the new rent limitation to $160, no matter what size family, a trumped up "investigation "of fraud, a ban on the special grants for essentials with which welfare families must supplement their bare subsistence budgets, and a systematic and dictatorial harrassment of employees of the welfare department. He has also indicated that there is more of the same to come.

The saddest thing is that he may succeed in becoming a political hero to some in the present hard times because of misconceptions of the role of welfare in our economy.

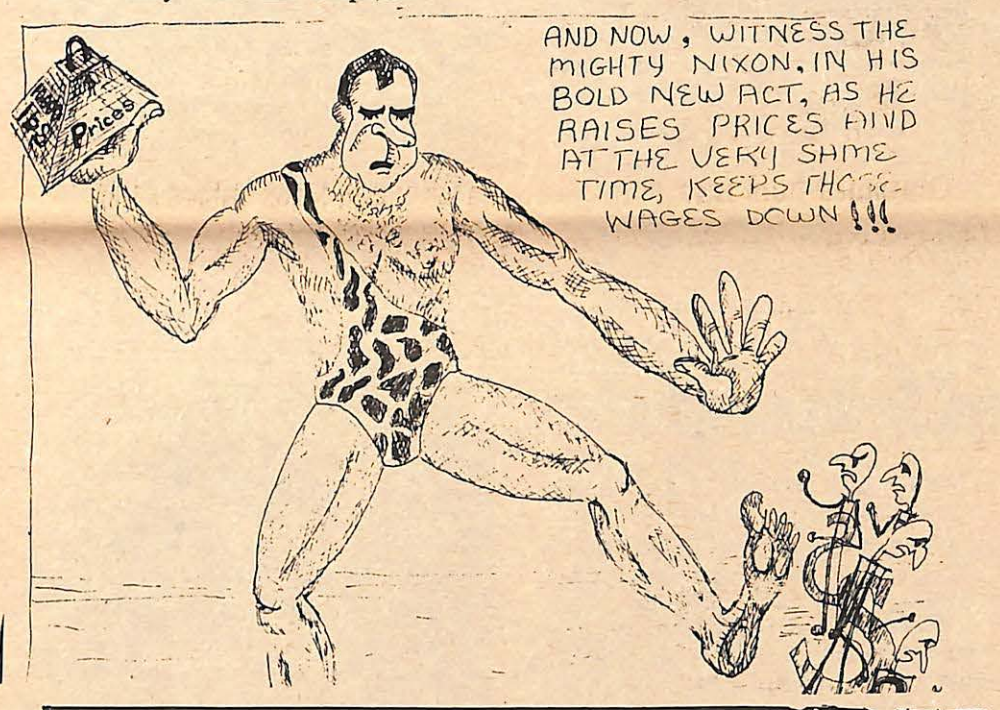
The present system is a mess, as no one on or off welfare will deny. It came into being during the Depression, because the economy had broken down, and relief was necessary to keep people from starving and, not incidentally, pump money back into the business system.

Welfare has continued on the same basis ever since, its regulations still based on the notion that prosperity is right around the corner if the poor will pick themselves up by their bootstraps and get jobs.

Well, the postwar economy has brought a shaky prosperity for many, floated on defense spending. But vast numbers of Americans have remained at the bottom as the by-products of an economy with a perpetually high level of unemployment.

So our economy pays for its own waste - the "wasted Americans "- by a welfare system designed to anger working people and set them against the poor. At the same time it disguises the fact (under the false idea of "public charity ') that these Americans are wasted because of the failures of the American economic system rather than for their own failures.

One of the worst aspects of the present welfare system is that whenever the economy is in severe trouble - as it is at present - the people who have suffered the most from it are assaulted by irresponsible demagogues as if they were the culprits.


AND NOW, WITNESS THE MIGHTY NIXON, IN HIS BOLD NEW ACT, AS HE RAISES PRICES AND AT THE VERY SAME TIME, KEEPS THOSE WAGES DOWN !!!
Prices

VOLUME II, NUMBER 9
Circulation 4,000

MODERN TIMES welcomes all comments and letters to the editor.

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Editorial Offices:
441 Chapel St.,
New Haven 562-2510

MODERN TIMES

Subscriptions:
148 Orange St.,
New Haven

MODERN TIMES is a non-profit, volunteer labor publication of the American Independent Movement

MODERN TIMES is a paper to tell the story of and by the people of New Haven. We don't get that kind of news in commercial papers run for profit. There is no place else where the work and play of people who aren't rich is considered important enough to write about. There is no place else in New Haven where the problems of working women and men are told by them instead of by their bosses. There is no place else where the hunger, bad housing and education, lack of health care and police harassment that people live with is told by them.

We live in the richest country in the world. But only a few people get to use most of this wealth for themselves. We must all work together to claim the wealth we all helped to create. Then there would be no need to strike for a few more crumbs, waste our resources and labor on rockets and bombs, or waste the lives of our young men in wars like Vietnam. We would produce what we need---not what is profitable.

The American Independent Movement (AIM) has been working since 1966 to get people together against the rich, powerful few who run New Haven and the whole country. We want everyone to have good housing, good education, child care centers, recreation areas, decent health care and decent jobs.

STAFF: David Adams, George Andrews, Harry Andrews, Elizabeth Bennett, Marshall Bergen, Virginia Blaisdell, Matt Borenstein, Arlene Butler, Greg Butler, Katrina Clark, Ellen Corrisso, Arlyce Currie, Joan Dimow, Joe Dimow, Lillian Dimow, Joelle Dominski, Steve Ellner, Art Fleischner, Marleen Gabriel, Linda Garson, Sam Goodwin, Harry Henderson, Liz Henderson, Shoshana Hersey, Larry Hogan, Peter Jackson, Alan Kay, Joyce Levine, Henry Lowendorf, Pat Lowendorf, Scott McIntosh, Alan McKnight, Art Mazer, Patti Miller, Jane Moldenhauer, Kathy Moldenhauer, John Moulder, Betty Murray, Laurie Nussdorfer, Barbara O'Connell, Craig O'Connell, Peter O'Connell, Cookie Polan, Pat Reilly, April Reiss, Ruth Resnick, Flavia Ricciuti, Mike Sabiers, Greg Smith, Marilyn Snyder, Lucie Taylor, Joan Vacek, Dirk Wolff

Editorial Crisis in Capitalism

Since 1965, the take-home pay of the average worker has not gone up. Higher money wages were all eaten up by rising prices and taxes. Starting in 1969, workers decided to fight back. Strikes, official and wildcat, expressed the demand of workers to better their standard of living.

Nixon's new economic policy is the corporations'and the government's answer: if rising prices and taxes can't keep wages down, then we will use the law to freeze those wages. And that's what's happening.

The only people that have the power to force the government to change its unfair, ineffective policies are the working people, both employed and unemployed. We support, above all, the rank-and-file workers who are fighting to have their unions and their other organizations take action against the Nixon plan. We applaud those union leaders who are refusing to go along with Nixon.

Working people should challenge Nixon in the courts. We must explain--in talks, leaflets, and every other possible way--how Nixon's plans are an attack on us all. Working people should force candidates to take a stand and give their 1971 and 1972 votes only to those absolutely against Nixon's economics.

And working people should also begin to make big plans. Nixon's plans can't work if workers refuse their labor. Workers should be free to strike if their just demands are not met. The few, scattered calls for a general strike of all working people deserve our attention. An attack on the whole working class certainly will require a response by the whole working class to defeat it.

The crisis of this economy is not so much Nixon's or Johnson's before him. It is the crisis of an outmoded, unfair, and inefficient economic system called capitalism. Socialism most certainly has its problems too, but it is a system that guarantees full employment, that puts working peoples'needs first, and that could never make profits soar while wages freeze.

We must all fight against Nixon's policies, but that is a fight to defend the peoples'interests. The best defense we could make is a mass movement of people to build a socialist system in America.

Nixon's Plan 'Iffy'

Continued from page 1

But the American working people are entitled to ask some tough questions of their own about what is happening here. For one thing, many union people demand to know why the sacrifices of Nixon's policy fall so unequally on wage earners and so lightly on profit earners.

Why give the corporations higher profits when there's no guarantee that there will be more jobs or that our economic problems will be solved? Why do we have "free enterprise" if the freedom of the corporations allows them to frustrate a solution to all the peoples' problems?

Socialists have an explanation for the economic crisis and a solution to consider. The socialist explanation runs like this: America's biggest corporations have bitten off more than they can chew in their frantic hunt for profits.

Since 1945, they have milked the U.S. Treasury and the American taxpayer in every conceivable way to get the tax dollars into their pockets. Subsidies, tax gimmicks, fat "defense contracts" and just plain corruption have raised taxes while lowering the services provided by government to the people.

The corporations supported and profited by the Vietnam War. The corporations have poured billions into investments in foreign countries to make profits from their natural resources and their underpaid working people.

End of the Gravy Train?

But the gravy train for the corporations has ground to a halt. The American people demanded an end to the Vietnam War and an end to tax increases. Underpaid American workers, especially black citizens, demanded a fair share.

And around the world, country after country is questioning the activities of U.S. corporations there. The result is a crisis for U.S. corporations.

Nixon's plan is just a way for those same corporations to get out of the crisis which they caused without having to pay for it. The American working people are to do the paying.

So much for the socialist explanation of the crisis. What do the socialists propose to do? First, they call on the American working people to refuse the burdens Nixon has put upon us.

This means that workers must act together in organized fashion. Workers' goals should be: (1) an immediate freeze on profits, stock and bond prices, and interest rates; (2) an immediate confiscation of the property of any corporation or person speculating in dollars abroad; (3) the immediate hiring of unemployed workers until every factory and office is working at 100% capacity.

Socialists argue that these necessary steps toward a real solution can be achieved only by the united pressure of all working people on the government. To build that unity and to aim it towards the achievement of these three goals as a beginning is the work of socialists and of the labor movement in the weeks and months ahead.

NOTICE TO OUR READERS

THE NEXT ISSUE OF MODERN TIMES WILL COME OUT IN THREE WEEKS. IT WILL BE DATED SEPTEMBER 15 AND WILL BE AVAILABLE ON SEPTEMBER 16.

GIVE GIFT SUBS!

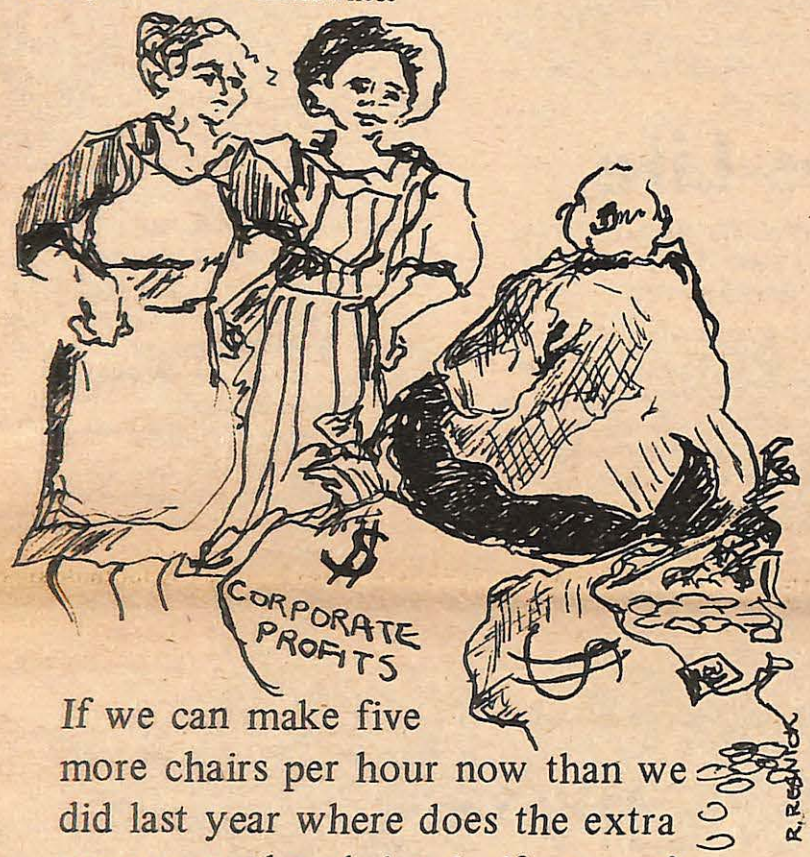
Nixon's Plan: An Attack on Workers

Naked Profits behind 'Fig Leaf'

by Rick Wolff
Economist

Nixon 's new game plan for the American economy in crisis is first and foremost a general attack on all working people. As the details come into clear view, there is no escaping that fact. The standard of living of wage earners is being cut back by act of government. And what the American working people can no longer buy will be sold by U.S. corporations in foreign countries as a way of solving the international economic crisis.

Unions that endured long strikes to win wage gains are denied the right to have what they have won. Workers whose wages are supposed to rise with the cost of living are not to be allowed to catch up. In New York, Mayor Lindsay breaks off talks with city employees on a new contract. In Washington, officials talk about the right of the government to halt strikes during the next 90 days or punish the strikers if they continue.



If we can make five more chairs per hour now than we did last year where does the extra money go they bring in if we can't have a raise, Mr. Boss?

For the six years of the Vietnam War since 1965, the take-home pay of American workers was frozen in fact, if not by law. That was because higher money wages were all eaten up by rising prices and rising taxes. Now, after two years of intense strike activity to break the freeze, the corporations have called in the muscle of the state to put a firmer freeze on wages, this time by law.

Behind the Fig Leaf

Profits: one word sums up the means and the ends of economic policy in the U.S. All that has changed with Nixon' s new economic policy is the nakedness of the methods used to keep profits up.

But what is naked can be seen. American working people can look directly at who it is that hurts them in the pocketbook. There is an old saying about not being able to slay the dragon until you see it. Perhaps the dragon that has so long hidden behind names like "free enterprise" or the "American way of business" can now at last be seen for what it really is: the unity of big business and government in the endless struggle to keep down the workers and uplift the profits.

Labor leaders from Meany on down have spoken against the unfairness of Nixon's plan. They have threatened to fight him. But will they?

For labor leaders, the hard facts of the matter lead them to consider tactics that they have not thought about in a long time. When a government uses the power of law and the state to attack the entire working class, what can the unions do? Well, someone is bound to say, if you are attacked as a whole, maybe working people people should strike back as a whole. It is in many ways the ultimate weapon of working people when they confront the unity of business and goverment combined against them. Will we see a general strike?

The General Strike

A general strike is not like other strikes. It is always a political act, because it always raises the question of who governs: the state ordering the workers to work or the labor movement leading the workers in strike. Where are the people's loyalties? Who governs?

A general strike is also usually a reflection of the fact that the trouble bothering the workers is bigger than any one union can handle. But is there the unity among U.S. trade unions that could enable them to mount a general strike?

A general strike can have the purpose of changing the policies of the government in power. Or it can express the population's loss of all confidence in its government and also its business institutions.

Then the general strike is really the beginning of a process of taking governmental power away from those who have had it and taking it into the hands of the organizations leading the general strike. Even if we see a general strike of American workers against the Nixon government, which kind will it be?

Leonard Woodcock of the United Auto Workers, one the largest U.S. trade unions, has threatened to respond to Nixon by declaring his union's contracts with the automakers as null and void after 90 days unless Nixon drastically alters his policies. Is this perhaps the beginning of a pattern of similar union responses?

It is still a matter of unanswered and as yet unanswerable questions. What is certain is that the great and endless struggle of the two great social classes of modern society, the workers and the owner-managers, is taking off its wraps of the last twenty years. It is no more the polite disagreements, the occasional short strikes, the quiet stage of labor-capital conflict. Now the spirit is strike, hard words, angry threats and the dimly visible shadow of the general strike. If it begins to look like a showdown is nearing, all politics and all union work will boil down to the ancient question, "Which side are you on?"

See the "MONEY TALKS" column in the next MODERN TIMES for articles on the causes of the current economic crisis and on the international effects of what Nixon and the major U.S. corporations have now done.

Impact on Corps.–Rise in Profits

Continued from page 1

The happy corporation sells the five extra chairs, but does not have to pay the worker one more cent despite his greater productiviity. Wages are frozen, so the benefit of extra productivity goes entirely to the corporation. The result: higher profits.

Or consider the company that was supposed to negotiate a new union contract with its workers sometime during the next three months. The company knew, of course, that the new contract would include higher wages for the workers. But Nixon's new deal prevents wages from going up and so gives these corporations a free ride for at least another quarter of a year.

Then, too, there's really little to stop a corporation from cheating. The $5,000 fine Nixon mentioned is a lot for a worker or a small business, but what could it mean for a big corporation?

Easy to Cheat

It is also easy to cheat on consumers even while keeping prices fixed. To give just one of many possible examples, consider a clock company. The list price for a certain kind of clock is, say, $15.

But even though the $15 price is now frozen, the clock company can raise its profits by using more plastic instead of metal, using thinner wires and cheaper parts. In other words, the same price will get consumers a cheaper, poorer quality item.

There are other ways, many other ways, that Nixon's new raw deal will provide rising profits to many corporations, while workers' wages are frozen. The President does, after all, believe that if he solves the profit problems of corporations, all other problems of our society will be solved as well. But besides being unfair, is the President's belief any truer now than it ever was?

Rick Wolff

Impact On Workers

Continued from page 1

all the talk about "only three months" is only talk meant to soften the blow to Americans. The experts expect the wage freeze to last far beyond three months.

While wages and salaries are frozen, individual incomes are not. Wealthy people, who do not depend on wages which are frozen, usually also have investments which bring them money. These investments are usually in stocks and bonds. Nixon chose not to freeze the prices of stocks and bonds.

So the rich can freely make all the money they want from buying and selling stocks and bonds. Unlike wage earners, the incomes of the rich are not frozen. And, as you would expect, during the days after Nixon's new decrees, several *billions* of profits were made on the New York Stock Exchange.

Now the President claimed to freeze the prices of goods and services as well as wages. For many items that is true. But prices for many other things - the "exceptions" - are allowed to rise. Here is a list of what prices you can expect to rise along with a brief explanation in each case.

Rising Prices

The President's action in taking the U.S. off the gold standard and letting the dollar "float" are technical devices that simply mean that the U.S. dollar will fall in value when it is used to buy foreign goods. So we must pay more dollars when buying foreign goods.

On top of that Nixon slapped a 10% tax on most imported goods coming into the U.S. All this adds up to price increases going as high as 20 to 25% on imported goods. Nixon has allowed and, in fact, made certain that these prices will rise starting immediately.

So if a SONY radio, TV, or hi-fi set were on your mind, it's going to cost much more than expected. Clothing and shoes from abroad, Scotch from Britain, watches, dishware, kitchenware from Europe, wines from France and Italy - and all the millions of things that read "Made in Japan" - all will be rising in price in the days ahead. All foreign cars, car parts and car servicing rates will go up.

So much for imported goods. Now, if you were thinking about borrowing money, think again. The President chose not to freeze the price of a loan. Your interest charge may go up.

Rising Interest

For us in Connecticut, we will be hit by a price increase - on top of all the others - *for nearly everthing we buy.* The new Connecticut sales tax about to go into effect is another one of those prices which Nixon chose not to freeze.

There are more "exceptions" to the so-called price freeze besides imports, stocks, bonds, loans and sales taxes. To give one more interesting example, colleges will be allowed to raise the price of a college education as much as they want.

All in all, the picture is clear. For most Americans - the working people who live by their labor - the truth of the matter is this: while many prices are not frozen and will definitely go up, wages are really frozen. Nixon has barred wage earners by law ($5,000 fines and court action) from raising their wages to keep up with the higher prices.

It is a sure thing that so long as the so-called "wage-price" freeze continues, workers' money wages will be able to buy less and less as those "exceptional" unfrozen prices go up. The President of the United States has acted to lower the standard of living of the working American wage earner.

Open Line

Public Should Profit As Machines Replace Men

by Mike Holodnak

A bloody bucket of nuts and bolts is my personal description of automation.

Actually though, as most people know, automation is a form of technology that substitutes machines for people. It is an organizing of the means of production by the utilization of mechanical, hydraulic, pneumatic, electric and electronic principles, into a viable servant for whoever owns it. Which brings us to the big question: Who should own it? Should it be those who spent their lives working in it, building, creating and inventing it, or those who only invested money in it?

Private corporations, when they first got started, were usually financed by stockholders and investment bankers, and when they needed money to expand they simply sold more shares or borrowed more money.

But today, in order to expand, the giant corporations no longer depend very much on this borrowing procedure. Most of their investment financing comes from internal funds, such as depreciation allowances and plowed-in profits. The rest comes from bonds and bank loans, and only a very tiny percentage from stock sales, much of which is from nonvoting preferred stocks.

This tendency to finance corporate expansion out of profits is very advantageous to these monopolies in that no interest is paid for the use of this new capital.

However, the trouble here is that this surplus capital comes from the consumers who pay for the jacked-up prices, and from workers whose productive capacity is constantly increasing. All of which means that the consumers and the workers, who constitute the vast majority of the American public, are making involuntary investments in private, multi-national corporations without receiving any interest, dividends, or profits.

With this control over how they are financed, these corporations grow like giant carnivores, swallowing up all the little fish in the industrial pond, giving themselves complete control over prices, ideology, and national policy without being answerable to any one.

Now with this inexorable growth of computerized machine tools steadily replacing people, it doesn't take much imagination to visualize the ultimate consequences of this trend. Machines, so sophisticated they will actually be able to repair themselves, will with the help of only a handful of button-tenders, be able to produce all the goods and services that mankind could ever need. A veritable cornucopia of milk and honey would at last be a reality.

BUT, NOT IF THE FEW CURRENT OWNERS CONTINUE OWNING IT. In order for this cornucopia to be beneficial to everyone, it would have to be owned by everyone. Since everyone, of this and past generations, has directly or indirectly paid for it, nothing could be more just than public ownership. Anything less than public ownership could turn mankind's paradisal dream into a hell of a nightmare.

NHFT Gets Overruled

After over a year in arbitration, two New Haven teachers, Craig O Connell and Gaetano Parillo, have lost their grievance against the Board of Education.

On May 29, 1970, both O'Connell and Parillo, who teach in Newhallville, joined a boycott of Newhallville schools. In Newhallville, parents and community people through the United Newhallville Organization (UNO) had requested and been promised a voice in the design and program for a new school.

The Board of Education ignored Newhallville's request and a boycott followed. Parillo and O'Connell, who honored the UNO boycott were suspended for nine days by Superintendent of Schools Barbaresi. Barbaresi claimed that the teachers had violated the "no strike" clause in the union contract.

Union Action

The New Haven Federation of Teachers filed a grievance on behalf of the suspended teachers. O'Connell and Parillo claimed that their joining the boycott was a personal day of leave - a right under the contract.

The hearing with the Board of Education on the grievance was held in August, 1970. Thirty Newhallville community and union witnesses showed up at the hearing. The Board refused to let all the witnesses be present during the course of the hearing, and it broke down.

The next step was arbitration. The Board claimed that their hearings are "prompt, informal, and confidential" and that the union violated standard procedure by demanding that thirty witnesses be present. The arbitrater, from the American Arbitration Association, ruled that the Board was correct on the hearing procedure but did not even rule on the facts of the grievance.

At the time of the hearing last year, O'Connell and Parillo wrote in *Modern Times:*

"Our concern for the education of the children of Newhallville and the dignity and integrity of the community necessitated our action. We felt that we could not remain passive in light of the manner in which the Board of Education had betrayed the Newhallville community."

Open Line Writer Describes Life

Mike Holodnak

by Mike Holodnak

Born Sept. 23, 1924 in Bridgeport. Oldest of 6 children, who survived the depression. Shined shoes, sold newspapers, set up bowling pins, worked as a farm hand, theatre usher, store clerk, etc.

Education: 8 years grammar, 2 years state trade school. 2½ years army air force. Hitch hiked and rode rails across the country. 3 months a merchant seaman. 4 years self employed freight trucker, also tractor-trailer driver for Nat'l Transportation Co. Worked in *factories as machinist, tool & die maker, later as an inspector.*

Wrote a novel, **Tinsel & Ice** *in 1959 during a lay-off. In 1960, while working at Avco, and just prior to President Eisenhower's travel ban, wife and i flew to Cuba to see for ourselves the Cuban revolution; inspired from then on into political activity.*

Also active on Local union committees, and as shop steward. Fired from Avco in 1969 for criticizing company and union in article published in AIM Newsletter . Attorney George Johnson had successfully sued Avco for violating my constitutional right to free speech, although final settlement of the case is still pending.

In the meantime a slowly developing arthritis knocked my hip joints for a loop, and while being temporarily disabled, had written another novel, **We Ain't Going Back No More, Nohow,** which is still looking for a publisher.

Brake on Bus Union Negotiations

by Henry Lowendorf

Modern Times Staff

As a result of the Nixon wage-price freeze, bus drivers have been thwarted in their negotiations for a better contract. Negotiations between the Amalgamated Transit Union (ATU) and the Connecticut Company have been delayed. At the same time, however, the bus company, whose services are not controlled by the wage-price freeze, has announced that they are cutting back on night and Sunday service and will soon cut out night runs altogether. Attorneys for both the union and the company are presently trying to "dig up what can and can't be done," according to John Thompson, business manager of ATU Division 281. Although the present contract ends midnight, September30, any agreement reached between the 700 ATU members and their employer would have to wait until mid-November to take effect, becuase of the 90 day freeze.

Thompson says the bus drivers have a number of major demands to negotiate:

1) Substantial pay increases. "It is necessary to catch up to the going price for cities of our size."
2) Fringe benefits. For example, the union will ask for sick leave compensation. Presently an employee who calls in sick loses pay while he is out.
3) A funded pension plan. With the existing plan, an employee loses the years he worked toward his pension if the company goes broke (a strong possibility) or if the employee decides to move to another job. The new plan would call for so much money to be placed into a pension fund by both employer and employee. In any eventuality the employee would get back his own contribution.
4) The right to strike. At present a no-strike clause in the contract prevents the settling of small grievances. When an employee has a grievance over **$15** or **$20**, the company can say, "Take it to Arbitration." But because the attorney's fees for an arbitration procedure may run **$1000-$2000**, the union has to drop the matter. With the right to strike, the union has leverage in an honest grievance.
5) Guaranteed paid holidays. If a holiday falls on an employees vacation, he would still get payed.
6) Birthdays off.

The extent of the demands will not be disclosed until after the ATU and the Connecticut Company sit down together.

Nite Service

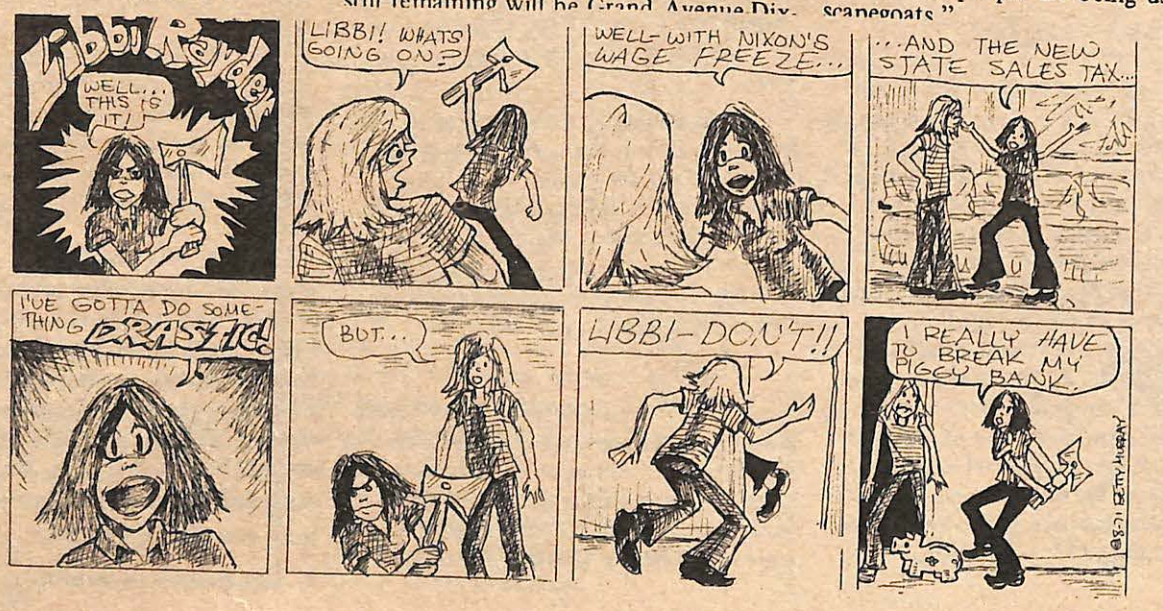
In a related event night bus service in New Haven has been cut from 16 to 6 buses, and to only three remaining routes for a period of 90 days. After that it will be dropped altogether.

The reason, according to E. Clayton Gengras, president of the Connecticut Company, is that these services are not profitable. In addition bus service for Sunday church will fall to three routes: Grand Avenue-Dixwell, Whalley-Congress, and Jay Lime-Savin Rock.

The night service until 11:30 p.m. still remaining will be Grand Avenue-Dixwell, Whalley-Congress, and Woodmont-New Haven. All other bus service will end at 7:30 p.m.

The ATU's John Thompson told *Modern Times*, "Public transportation levels are now meagre." By cutting mass transit the bus company is "closing cities down, writing off the people." In order to ensure future profits the Connecticut Company will have to make more cuts.

The ATU is calling for free-fare mass transit, but "there are no good signs for mass transit for at least another year. In the end the people are being used as scapegoats."


WELL... THIS IS IT!
LIBBI! WHATS GOING ON?
WELL-WITH NIXON'S WAGE FREEZE...
...AND THE NEW STATE SALES TAX...
I'VE GOTTA DO SOMETHING DRASTIC!
BUT...
LIBBI-DON'T!!
I REALLY HAVE TO BREAK MY PIGGY BANK.

Women's Liberation Band Re-Rocks Niantic

by Kit McClure
New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band

On Sunday July 11, the New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band returned to Niantic State Prison for Women to play for an audience of about 200 pre-trial and sentenced women.

Before we started playing we introduced ourselves to the audience. We said, "Some of you might remember us from when we played here in December. We're really glad to be back, though we suppose you're not too happy to still be here." That was true but it was also true that many of the prisoners remembered us and let us know they were glad to see us again. We had a feeling of sisterhood and togetherness even greater than the time we had played there previously.

Strict Rules

The structure of both our performances at Niantic was strict. We were required to play up on a stage separated from the prisoners. The women sat in rows of chairs on the floor, sectioned off according to the cottages they lived in. Pretrial women were in the back of the room segregated from the other prisoners. And dancing was absolutely prohibited by the prison authorities. When we asked why, we were told that pretrial prisoners were not supposed to mix with convicted women.

The atmosphere in the room was different from the last time we played there. Though Ericka Huggins was not there anymore, in the air there was a feeling of anger at conditions in the prison and a feeling that women together could fight these conditions. These feelings might have come from an incident at the prison we had heard about two months before. There had been sit-ins in the livingrooms of two cottages by women protesting the mistreatment of prisoners. The women involved in the sit-ins were gassed and several were beaten.

Songs for Women

We sang about women getting together and fighting things about the society that oppress women. We also had written a song especially for the women at Long Lane Girl's Reformatory which we sang and which was constantly interrupted by cheers. It went:

I ain't gonna make it alone
I got no parents, got no home,
Had a baby and you took it away,
Leave me nothing and you're makin' me pay.
Well that ain't alright, ain't alright with me
Took me to court and you threw me in jail
And in this place there ain't no bail.
You tell me I'm evil and you tell me I'm wrong
That won't break me, it'll make me strong
Make me strong, yeah, it'll make me strong.
When we get out things won't be alright,
Jobs will be hard, the money tight.
I'm gonna see some lonely nights
Gotta find some people who will help me fight.

Unbroken Spirits

Women called out constantly and told us they liked what we said. We really felt like we were in a room full of our friends. Several women stood up and danced during the performance as the rest of the prisoners applauded and the guards put them back in their seats. That made us feel even closer to them and at the same time angry at the power of the prison authorities to control every human need.

Finally on the last song a whole section of prisoners in the front of the room got up to dance together. As the male guards rushed over to put the women back in their seats, the women on the other side of the room got up to dance. While the guards ran to the other side of the room, the women in the front and back began dancing together.

For thirty minutes this small revolt went on, making asses of the guards who were running here and there, trying to be paternally firm but losing their tempers. One guard signalled for us to stop but we told him we were almost through--it was our last song.

Five more minutes went by and several more dancing rebellions and he couldn't stand for it any more. At that moment, fortunately, we ended and the whole room broke into cheers and "right-ons" and raised fists. They were strong, beautiful women and the prison hadn't broken them.

The Women's Liberation Rock Band in a sober moment: Front (l. to r.) Harriet Johnson, Pat Ouellette, Virginia Blaisdell, Jennifer Abod. Back: Kit McClure, Judy Miller, Leah Shultz, Ricka Alper. (MT Photo by V. Blaisdell)

A large field and this fine 18th century house are going to be destroyed in North Haven to make way for the huge connector between I-91 and the Wilbur Cross Parkway. (MT Photo by A. Kay)

ON FILM

'Half-Man, Half-Beast, all Male'

by Harriet Wolff

Written by Jules Feiffer
Directed by Mike Nichols
Produced by Joseph E. Levine
Starring Jack Nicholson, Candice Bergen, Arthur Garfunkel and Ann-Margret

Carnal Knowledge is a frustrating film. It's about the carnal lives (I wouldn't say love lives) of two men in college and afterwards. We see both men "screwing "women because in one case the man thinks he should, and in the other because "banging"builds his ego.

We never see the real doubts, fears or any other feelings of these men. We never see any connection between their "screwing" and the rest of their lives. They are like the cartoon characters that writer Jules Feiffer draws so convincingly. Cartoons work around one simple point. People and films don't work that way.

Jules Feiffer makes what I think was his point in *one scene*. After showing a slide show of all the women one of the heros has "banged," "humped," etc., we see the hero become so impotent that he can only "get it up" by being fed a line that he's superman.

Maybe Jules Feiffer used this scene to criticize the "high-karate after shave concept of manhood: half-man, half beast, all male." Maybe Feiffer was trying to show that this is a pathetic, perverted sexual identity. I think that was the movie's point, but that's a guess since no point was built into the lives of the characters.

Carnal Knowledge is a testimony to its author's insensitivity to women. The movie deals with women only as the objects that are "banged," "made," "laid." Although we see a married man, we never know what his wife is doing while he's "scoring."

Perhaps Jules Feiffer doesn't quite believe that men and women are both human beings. His movie script and his characters share a complete inability to see that both women and men have feelings.

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Welfare Families Feel Screws Tighten

by A New Haven Caseworker

Gov. Meskill and State Welfare Commissioner White have their own war on poverty. They have declared war on the poor.

Welfare budgets are going to be slashed drastically under the Meskill-White policies. While there has never been a decent standard of living for the poor and disabled who constitute the bulk of those on welfare, forthcoming changes will add a nightmarish quality to an already desperate situation.

The actual amount of money that welfare recipients get each month will be reduced. Flat grants will also probably be instituted, and the supplemental grant system weakened.

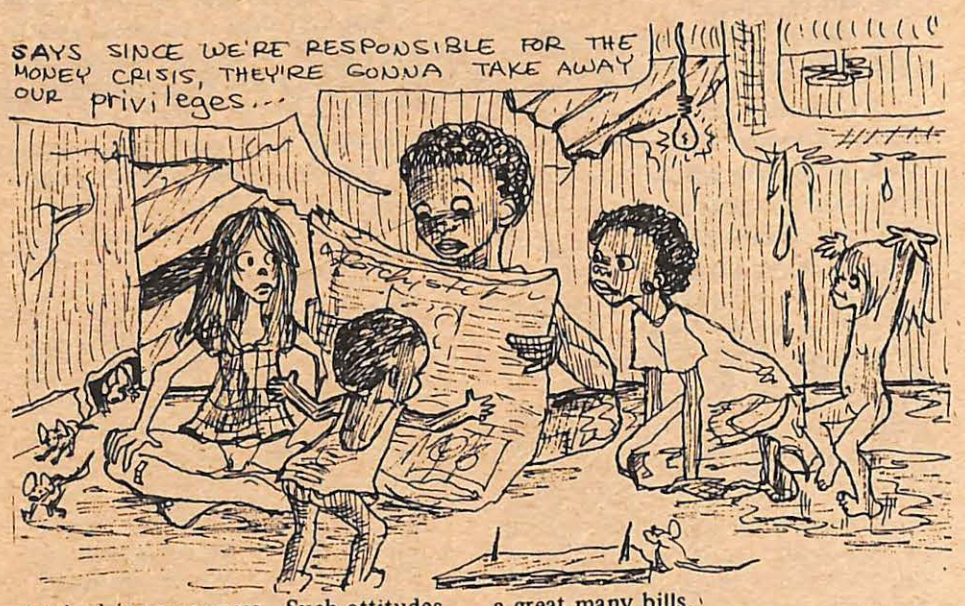
Until now a humane social worker could allow her clients to obtain supplemental grants of money for household furnishings such as beds, tables, linen, washing machines, and for clothes, such as shoes, for newborn or growing children. Supplemental grants are usually quite small but assist the clients greatly. The existence of supplemental grants acknowledges the inadequacy of the regular monthly welfare check to meet some basic needs.

Supplemental grants are still in use under White, but now they must be cleared by the commissioner's office. This process creates delay and hardship for the recipients. The one-two punch of lowering the amount of the monthly check and weakening the supplemental grant system will be a severe blow to those on welfare.

Humiliation

White is trying to save money by spending money. He is spending a considerable amount of money having some staff begin laboriously going over each and every case record to find even the slightest overpayment. A number of objective outside studies have shown that there are very few cases of fraud within the welfare system, though humane social workers have to bend the law somewhat and mold the system in attempts to help their clients survive.

Caseworkers have, for example, allowed a somewhat above-standard rent to go through, or have not pursued someone for payments for relatives for whom that person is responsible, or they have allowed supplemental grants to cover an emergency situation. Now the Meskill-White administration implies that every money grant involves a potential fraud because allotments made by caseworkers might be slightly over



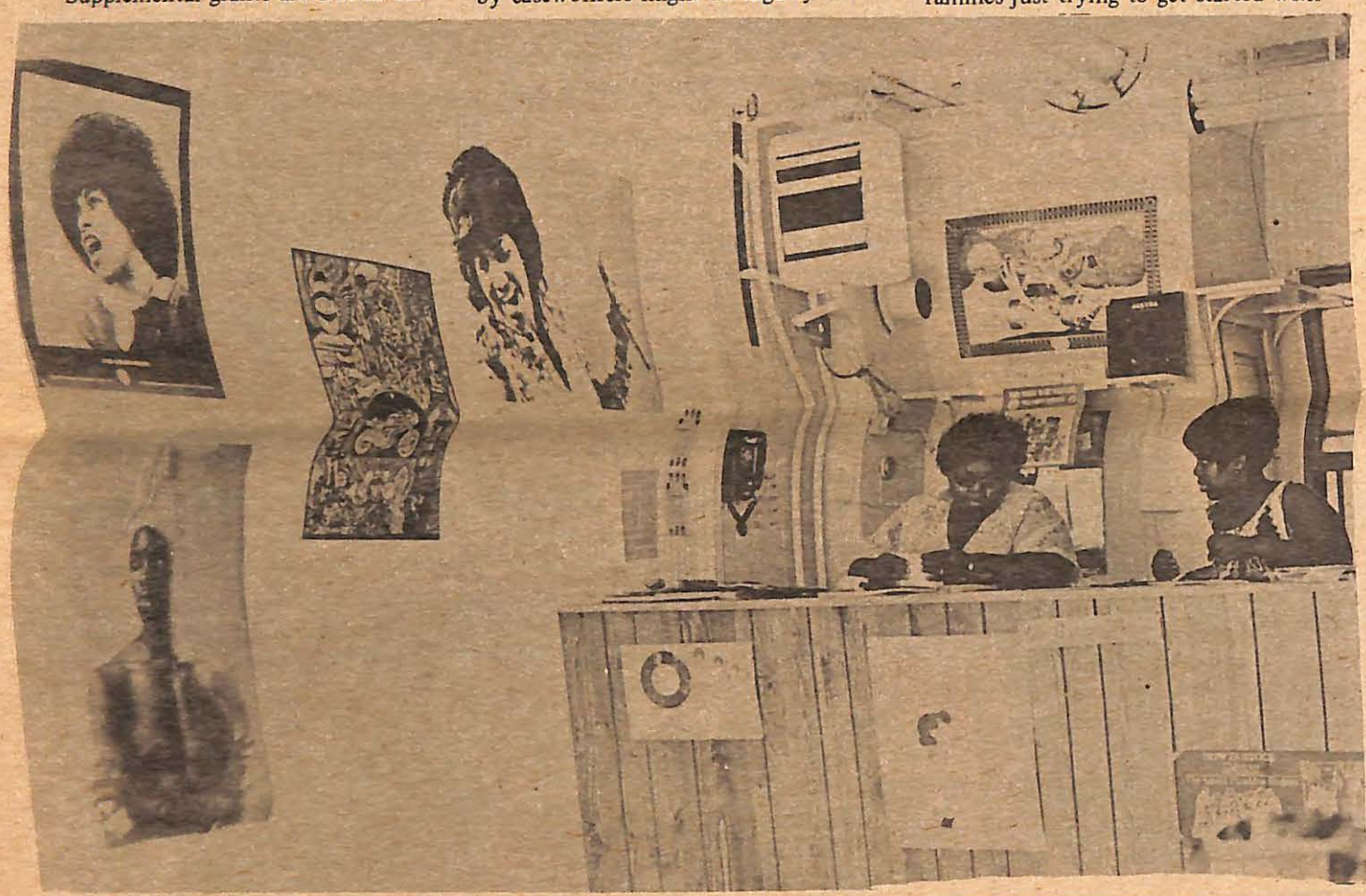
standard in some cases. Such attitudes by the administration are humiliating to both clients and caseworkers.

White is also making stricter procedures for having children be financially responsible for the care of parents when the children may be barely off the welfare rolls themselves. These procedures are required under the aid to the disabled program. These procedures, instead of keeping families together, may tear them apart by attacking young families just trying to get started with a great many bills.

For example, consider the situation of a woman with a heart attack who has been on welfare for 18 years and has three children, one now a hairdresser, one a mechanic, and one a salesman–all with small children of their own. The woman is disabled, and the children are held responsible for the bulk of her maintenance. Think of the terrible bitterness the children must feel at having nothing for years and now still nothing.

Five years ago there were some good good aspects of the Connecticut welfare system: aid to unemployed fathers, job training programs, supplemental grants, cost of living standard. Some key administrators were even aware that the poor were people.

Now the public has been encouraged by Meskill and White to assume that the poor are the reason for the state budget deficit. Meskill and White take the attitude that the state can tax the poor to the point of living death and then rob *them of what little remains. Their* measures can return large numbers of people to fear and poverty and take the state back to beyond the 1930's. They must be stopped.



Earl's Discount Sounds opened on August 7. Their aim is to be a Community Record Store, owned by the people in the Fair Haven community, who want to raise money and put it back into the community and guarantee the people low prices and a fair deal. It grew out of the Fair Haven Parents' Ministry but runs independently. It was opened with the help of a grant from the New Haven Foundation and Dwight Hall. Barbara Boyd (left) is the director of the store, and is assisted by Ernestine Wilkins (right), Pearlie Boykin, Cassandra Daniels and Columbus Wilkins.

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Dresses Sizes 5-24½ While They Last	$3.00
Playtex Bras 32-42 ABCD	$1.00
Whole Slips 32-40	$1.98
Pleated Mini Skirts w/belt	$1.98 & up

BOYS WEAR

2Pc Pant & Shirt	$3.98
Bell Bottom	$2.49
Patch Pocket Pants	$4.29
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Socks	5/$1.00
Shirts	$1.00
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Slips	2/$1.00
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UConn Veterans Organize; Publish Pamphlet on Rights

by Paul Flaherty
UCONN Veterans

UCONN Veterans, a new organization at the University of Connecticut at Storrs, was started last February by some of us who had become concerned with the problems facing young veterans on our campus. Recognition that these problems existed was in itself a major step. In response, the UCONN Veterans have put out a pamphlet for its members on the rights and benefits of veterans.

Since the end of the large influx of of veterans on college campuses following WW II and Korea, interest in this by University administrations and the Federal government has dwindled. The special nature of the Vietnam War with its one year combat tour and no great demobilization at any one time has produced millions of veterans in this country who have returned to civilian society anonymously. The kinds of programs for veterans public interest engendered after WW II and Korea have been allowed to lapse in the fifties and were never fully re-established.

At U Conn today we have approximately 1,000 veterans out of a student body of only 14,000 counting graduate students. The only service provided for these veterans currently by the University is the processing of the yearly applications for the scholastic financial assistance "GI Bill." Much more is needed and the UCONN Veterans have already begun work in several areas.

Vets Finances

The veteran is usually older than his fellow students. One important result is the average vet attending school is financially independent of his parents. Since the vet has already been on his own for two or three years, neither the vet nor his parents are generally prepared to go back to the old dependency relationship most students enjoy. Indeed for many vets the GI Bill was a major reason for entering the service in the first place, especially those from low income families who could not have afforded college otherwise.

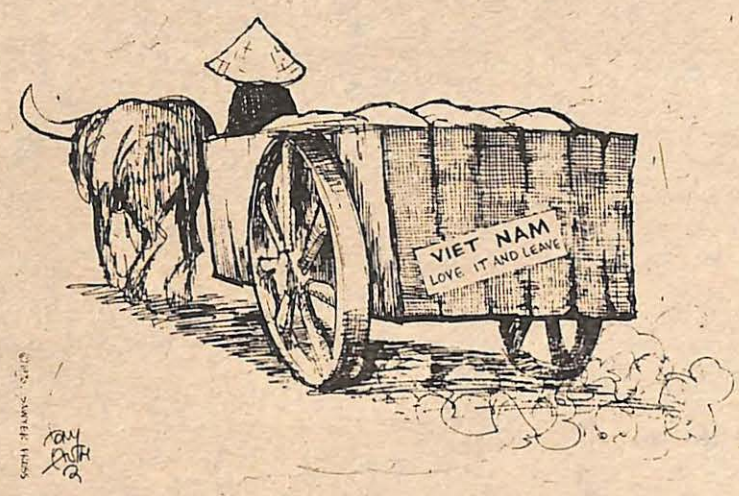
But the GI Bill is inadequate even at a low cost institution like the University of Connecticut. Today's vet gets only a flat $175.00 a month. The bill does not cover tuition or books and because of inflation that $175.00 will buy less than the old $85.00 WW II vets received.

Last January Governor Meskill proposed a $1,000 tuition. Many veterans would be forced to leave school if this bill passed. One of the first things the UCONN Veterans did was to organize a campaign against this part of the tax bill. A tuition of $350 a semester was passed, but there is a chance the new session of the state General Assembly might reject it.

There are other financial problems facing the veteran at UCONN. When one applies for student aid the requirements for need are based on the parents' income, which usually is irrelevant in the vet's case. The UCONN Veterans are attempting to do something about this in talks with University officials.

Unemployment among veterans is widespread today. Across the country the unemployment rate for vets is double the national average.

Some help is available and the UCONN Veterans describe it in their pamphlet.



Meskill Off Fence, Picks Sales Tax

continued from page 5

The Democratic leadership was getting nervous. Without either Republican support or solid Democratic support, they couldn't pass the Caldwell-Ives compromise. John Bailey, Democratic State Chairman gave the Democratic Senators a "Knute Rockne Speech". It would take 18 votes in the Senate to pass anything and there are 19 Democrats. According to Lieberman, Bailey said things like "We've got to go on the line," "The Democrats can do it" "Do we have 19?" "No, only 18," said Wilbur Smith of Hartford, "No, only 17," said Joe Lieberman of New Haven.

The Senate met on the evening of August 11. After the introduction and defeat of a labor sponsored income tax, and Meskill's 7½% sales tax- the Caldwell-Ives plan passed by a margin of 18-16. In addition, the Senate passed a 3% budget cut because the plan, on paper, doesn't raise enough revenue. Five income tax advocates had switched their votes.

Ajello Plan Passes

Later that night, in the House the Caldwell-Ives plan was defeated, 84-81. The next day the House passed 83-82 the tax program of Carl Ajello. Also the house passed a 5% "permissive" budget cut. This amendment allowed the governor to cut the budget up to 5% on everything but grants to municipalities.

Back to the Senate. After a long debate, the Ajello bill passed 22-11. Lieberman said he voted for the package this time because otherwise he felt a 7% sales tax would be pushed through. He also said that the Ajello bill was so bad and fell so short of the existing budget that Meskill might veto it and put the income tax back into effect.

Lieberman termed what happened the ideal Bailey solution. The Republican Meskill is wrong if he vetoes the bill because of the public outrage over the income tax. He is wrong if he signs the bill because of the expected public outrage over drastic budget cuts and cuts in state services.

Maybe the Democrats have won this round, but it seems like the people of Connecticut have lost.

Max Gutierrez (center) and Roger Everson, executive director of the Hill Neighborhood Corporation, explain the procedures for election of a representative to the CPI Board of Directors. Enrique Gonzalez was elected to the post at the August 17 meeting and three representatives to the HNC Board were also chosen. (MT Photo by John Conte)

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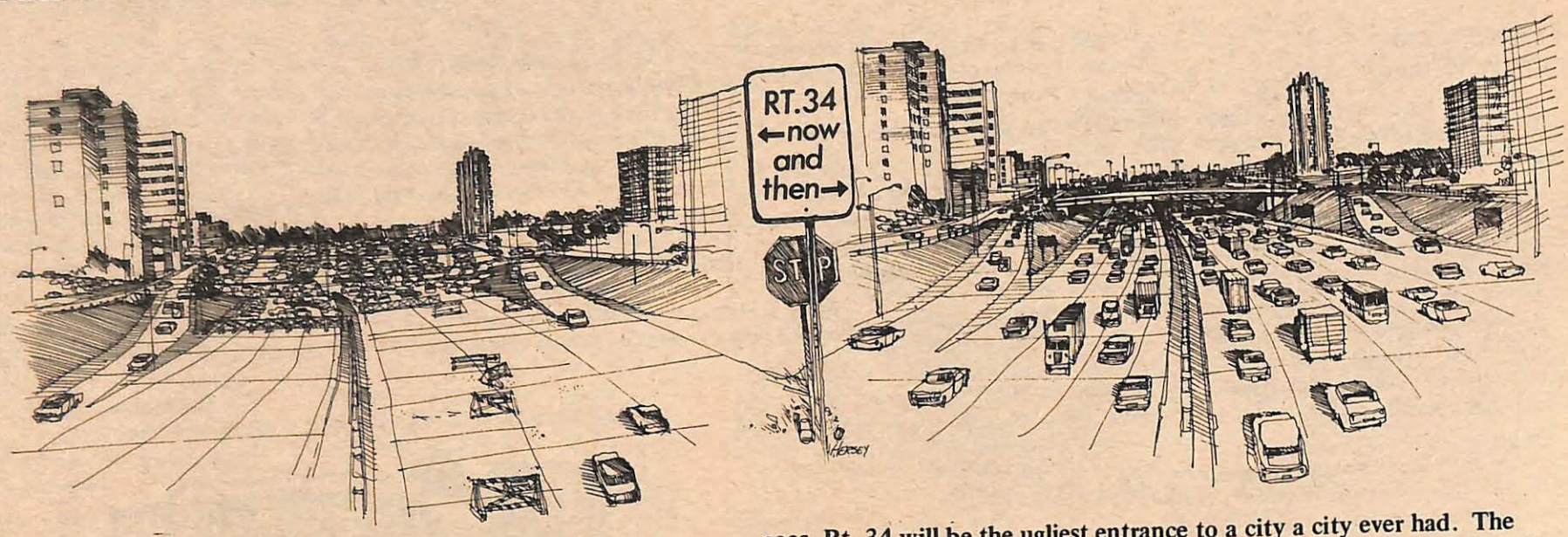
URBAN SEEN: Welcome to New Haven

by Bill and Shoshana Hersey



Rt. 34 is a terrible thing to happen to this city. The Mayor and his aides say it will bring revenue to New Haven, will kill less children than neighborhood streets, and will be more attractive than what's there now.

These are lies. There is *NO* way to induce revenue to an ugly city. The child-killing argument is simply incredibly perverse. And as far as beauty goes, Rt. 34 will be the ugliest entrance to a city a city ever had. The only difference between now and then is that the cars presently parked on the site will turn 90° and move 60 m.p.h. day and night through a concrete canyon. We urge the people of New Haven to watch for the date and and come to the next aldermanic meeting to show their opposition. Let's stop 34!

Write on

REGISTER ATTACKED . . .

To the Editors:

Enclosed is a letter that I have written to the New Haven Register. *Whether or not it is seen in the* Register *is far from certain. The editorial and reporting policies of the* Register *raise serious questions in my mind as to its responsiveness to the people problems of New Haven.* Modern Times *has aided the E.A.C. in the past and its loyalty to the people is certainly irreproachable.*

To the Editor, N.H. Register:

Through its editorial statements of this past month the New Haven Register *has clearly shown where it places its priorities. The* Register *has become the self-appointed champion of Connecticut's middle class in its opposition to a state income tax. How ludicrous and inconsistent this position becomes when one reads of the* Register's *stand in favor of route 34 against the wishes of the 19,000 low and moderate income families that will be most affected by it.*

Its very fine for the **Register** to argue the city planning commission's case for them, but who will argue the case of the people who are being told to accept a twelve lane highway through their neighborhood? It is truly unfortunate that the **Register** does not consider the expressed desires of the directly involved over the innocuous arguments of those planning for the future by using the outdated concepts of the past.

This is not the first letter that a member of the Environmental Awareness Council has written to the **Register**. A very small number of these letters have been published, some with critical statements of the **Register** deleted, the others obviously ignored or repressed even *though eight other area newspapers thought them worthy of print. It is unfortunate that the* **Register** does not even acknowledge receipt of these letters. Is this the way a newspaper responds to the needs of the community?

Semina Schrager
Environmental Awareness Council
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Beginning with the September 1 issue, all subscribers to *Modern Times* will be given free classified ad space. Subscribers are encouraged to submit ads.

CONGRATULATIONS Jane Ellen and Douglas Block in the search on the path. Debby M. and Arthur H.

WILL BUY: Inexpensive, used children's books, grade levels 1-6, and other materials suitable for elementary school classrooms. Call Craig, 397-3670 or Kenny 468-0788.

WANTED: Used typewriter in good condition to be donated to inner city classroom. Call Craig, 397-3670.

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TIMES LOOKS AHEAD!

Modern Times and the Advocate Press are printing Christmas cards right now from designs by New Haven Movement Artists. We will be selling these cards this fall through the pages of *Modern Times*. Look for the pictures and the order blanks in future issues.

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Downtown: Red's Newstand, Elm-State; Hotel Taft Newstand, College Street; News Depot, Orange-George; Band Box, Chapel near College; Whitlock's, Broadway; Morton's, Broadway; Angela Davis Bookstore, Broadway.

Hill: Beirne's, Howard-Columbus; Wil-mor's, Congress-Hallock; Len-Mac Cleaners, Howard-Sylvan; Martinez Grocery, Washington-West; Danny's, Congress-Cedar.

Hamden: Cherry Hill Pharmacy, 1830 Dixwell; Soybel Pharmacy, Dixwell-Wooding.

West Haven: Silver's, Campbell-Main; Liggett's, Campbell-Center; Rivoli Luncheonette, Campbell-Center.

Newhallville: Joe & Jessie's No. 1, Shelton-Bassett; Davis-Waller, Goodrich-Newhall; Visel Drugs, Dixwell-Bassett; Bob's Market, Dixwell-Division.

State-Orange: Standard Food Market, 852 State; Orange-Grove Pharmacy; Whitney Pharmacy, near Edwards; Orange Market, 500 Orange.

Dixwell: Davis-Waller, Dixwell Plaza; Sunrise Luncheonette, Dixwell Plaza; Lake Variety, Dixwell-Lake Pl.; Windsor Drugs, Winchester-Webster.

Westville: Beaver Hill Pharmacy, Fitch-Blake; Westville Pharmacy, Fountain-Central; Coyne Stationery, Amity Center; Lurie's Pharmacy, Whalley-Dayton.

Dwight: Nu-way Market, Howe-Chapel; Group W, Dwight-Edgewood;

Volpe's Pharmacy, Chapel-Beers; Gilbert Pharcacy, cor. Greenwood; Esquire, Chapel-Orchard.

Mid-town: Book World, Chapel-York; Superbooks, Chapel-York; Downstairs Gallery, York near Chapel; Thomas' Market, Norton-George; Audio Showcase, Whalley-Winthrop; LaBella's Luncheonette, 433 Chapel; Our Food Store, Whalley-Winthrop; Gary's New York Deli, 1207 Chapel; Ray's Coffee Shop, York-Chapel; Omnibus, Park near Crown.